

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Great Victories.

The news of splendid victories has been pouring in upon us all day. We never gave more and better news in one day, and never expect again to have the opportunity. The following is the bulletin:

THE MERRIMAC IS BLOWN UP!
NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH ARE OURS!
THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA HAS WHIPPED THE REBEL FLEET!

These triumphs carry joy into the hearts of loyal Union men every where. The great rebellion is drawing to a close. A few more weeks and the rebels will nowhere be in force—they will be scattered in guerrilla parties, skulking from the federal forces and robbing for a living. And the leaders, Jeff. Davis, Toombs & Co., we hope, will be caught and brought to justice for their crimes. Speed the day when the rebellion shall be entirely extinguished, and not a slave shall breathe the air in our country!

Rumored Capture of Richmond.

It was rumored over the wires, at noon, to-day, that Richmond had been captured by our forces. The regular afternoon dispatches do not confirm the tidings.

Severe Skirmish near Corinth.

In the severe fight, within two miles of Corinth, on Saturday, it is stated that Plummer's brigade was engaged. The 8th Wisconsin is in this brigade, and the reports of the casualties will be looked for with painful interest.

From the Eleventh Regiment.

The following is an extract from a letter from a drummer boy in the 11th Wisconsin: POCAMONTAS, May 1st, 1862.

We stayed at Retman's Ferry two days, waiting for a cavalry regiment to cross, and when we crossed our regiment went a foraging. Of all the God forsaken countries this is the worst. It is about a mile over the line, and we went through a swamp four miles, no road, and water up to the knees with mud at the bottom. Not a living thing did we see but frogs, and a lost colt that followed us out. We got home the next day with full bellies and a chicken a piece, a few eggs and potatoes, and as long as they lasted we feasted. We have lived on half rations ever since we left Black river, but we get enough to eat now. I stand it bully. I put my drum on the wagon, and my knapsack, haversack and canteen upon my back, and if I can stand it as long as any of them you need not put much confidence in my words.

There is a nice little town here, some stores, all vacated but two, a court house, one church, pretty dwelling houses, and something else that I have not seen since I left home, pretty women. There are two boys here that say that they are what we call the "d—d scorch," and they are not afraid to own it, and their father is too, that he is down at Jacksonport, and we will find him out to our sorrow, if we go there. That is a style that ought not to be allowed, but it is permitted here. I hope we will find their father down at Jacksonport.

From all that I can learn the plan is to form a junction with Curtis and go to Memphis or Corinth.

If a fellow had a thousand dollars here it would do him no good unless it was in silver for they have no change at all. I will tell you some of the prices here: Common 10 cent smoking tobacco, 40 cents; 15 cent straw hats, 75 cents; whiskey, per quart, 2.50; fish hooks, 10 cents; 10 cent calico, 40 cents; saleratus, per pound, 1.00. Aint that a gay state of things?

Our Forts.—There remains now in the hands of the enemy only two forts of the importance of Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. There is an insignificant fort at Wilmington, and another at Galveston, it is true, but they are of no account, and will, of course, ultimately fall, and then our government will have regained all the coast defenses.

Lieut. Col. Eagan, of the 42d New York, or Mozart, regiment, was arrested on Sunday, the 4th, near Yorktown, by order of Gen. McClellan, charged with the high crime of treason. The charge is that on the evening previous to his arrest, he signalled the enemy by means of rockets, showing them our most vulnerable points, which, after a while, attacked by a terrific storm of shot and shell, many of which proved fatal to the prisoner's own comrades. The prisoner was put in close confinement in Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps.

Among those killed in cavalry skirmish at Yorktown, during the pursuit, was G. A. Boyce, McClellan's (Darkers) Dragoons, of Burlington, Wis., shot through the head.

Barton Millard of the 6th Wisconsin, has fallen a sacrifice to this wicked rebellion. Mr. Millard resided in Portage county, and represented his district in the assembly in 1860.—Madison Journal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

On the Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

St. Louis, May 19.

Correspondence St. Louis Democrat, Batesville, Ark., May 6.—The Union feeling, which, along the route to this place has been at a low ebb, has displayed itself in a most gratifying manner since the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army here. Men from the surrounding towns are daily coming in and avowing themselves on the side of the old government. The day we reached here, 30 men came in from a distance of 20 miles to congratulate us on our arrival. Large numbers of secessionists are voluntarily coming forward and taking the oath of allegiance, stating that the southern confederacy is dead, many of the townships are loyal to the cause, and it has only been the larger villages who are the enemy politicians have kept the thing alive, that have overruled the country people. Arkansas lies prostrate at the feet of the government. There are no rebel troops in the state, except Coleman's jawhawkers, and some Texan regiments, said to be at Little Rock.

All the steamers on the Arkansas and White rivers have been taken away by the rebels, to prevent them from falling into our hands.

By order of Gen. Curtis, 28 slaves belonging to Judge Martin, of Polk Bayou, and captured on the 3d, in Independence county, while being taken south by agents of the rebels, have been confiscated and allowed to go wherever they pleased.

Chicago, May 10.—A report reached here last night, from gunboat Benton, having been sent to mortars during yesterday, seeing no signs of life about the works, Fort Wright was approached nearer and with a glass was able to see but few laborers, although they could look into the works, not a soldier was to be seen.

Special to Tribune, Cairo May 10.—A report reached here last night, from gunboat Benton, having been sent to mortars during yesterday, seeing no signs of life about the works, Fort Wright was approached nearer and with a glass was able to see but few laborers, although they could look into the works, not a soldier was to be seen.

Intelligence from Paducah says that a plot has been discovered on the part of the secession residents there to hand the town over to the rebels. Steps have been taken to prevent it, and punish the conspirators. For several weeks past they have nightly met, six hundred in number, in a large hall in that city; but for information given by one of their number, the plot would have been consummated within another week. The military force there has been largely increased. Every precaution is taken to prevent surprise. The large 64-pounders upon the embankments around the marine hospital, are turned upon the town, to be used in case of outbreak.

ALBANY, May 10.

About 12 o'clock, to-day, the railroad bridge at Troy caught fire, it is supposed, by a spark from a locomotive, and destroying the whole eastern part of the bridge, and the broken portion of it now lies the banks of the river down to the iron works; when it fell, it was in a blaze, and to prevent it from floating among the lumber, it was towed down to the iron works docks.

The flames spread in a southerly direction along the railroad track to the union depot, and from there passed to Ida Hill. The union depot, Union House, 6th street Presbyterian Church, Dr. Sheldon's Baptist Church, and many other buildings are totally destroyed. At 1:30 p.m., on 4th street to Fulton, down the 6th to State, and on 6th to 8th street, near to Congress street. On Ida Hill, the flames are making terrible havoc among the wooden buildings, and the prospects are the whole hill will be laid in ashes.

The mayor sent over to the arsenal for powder, which if properly used will doubtless have the effect to stay the progress of the fire. The flames are raging with unabated fury and unless buildings are blown up, the whole town will be burned down.

On River and 1st streets the flames have been nearly stayed. The whole town is packed up ready to have their dwellings at a moment's warning.

At 3:45 p.m., the fire was approaching the old museum buildings. Engines were on the ground from Cohoes, Albany, Lansingburg and Waterford. The above is taken from the Evening Journal. A later dispatch informs us that the powder is being used with good effect.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, May 10.

The steamer De Soto, from the flotilla, has just arrived. Commander Felt has been in her and left this afternoon for Cairo, via Cincinnati. He is much improved in health, and just able to move about on crutches. Capt. Davis is in charge of the fleet.

The news from Fort Pillow is important. Yesterday morning a flag of truce from the fort brought to the fleet Surgeon Gordon, of the 30th Illinois, and assistant Surgeon Whitely, of the 31st Illinois, taken prisoners at the battles of Belmont, November 7th. They were taken to Columbus and from there to Memphis, where they remained until March 9th, when they were sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where all of the Belmont and Donelson prisoners are confined. Most of the Shiloh prisoners, including Gen. Prentiss, have gone to Montgomery, Alabama, there being no place in Tuscaloosa to accommodate them. The two surgeons left for Memphis on April 3d, and remained there waiting to be exchanged until Thursday of this week, when they were sent to Fort Pillow, and thence to our fleet.

All of our prisoners at Tuscaloosa and Memphis are well taken care of, and receive every attention from citizens, but profits here are very scarce at both places.

Memphis is almost entirely deserted. A majority of the citizens have left. The stores are all closed. No business whatever is doing, and the military force is barely large enough to guard prisoners. All the previous rumors of the destruction of sugar, molasses and cotton are corroborated. There are only men enough at Fort Pillow to man the guns. All the rest have gone to Corinth, and Gen. Viliplague has expressed himself as thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his command has been taken away by piecemeal.

It is the general opinion among distinguished naval officers that Fort Pillow will be evacuated or surrendered within a week. Several mutinies have occurred among the soldiers who still remain there. During the past few days citizens at Memphis are sick of the reign of terror under which they have lived for the last year, and hopefully look forward to the day when the old flag will again wave over the city.

Capt. Nace, 15th Ill., was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and at Memphis. His leg has been amputated, and he is doing well.

It was reported at Memphis, Wednesday, that the federal fleet have reached Vicksburg, Mississippi.

One of the Belmont prisoners have died since the battle.

There are ten rebel gunboats at Fulton, near Fort Pillow.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, May 10.

The steamer J. J. Roe, from Pittsburgh Landing yesterday noon, has arrived. The army was again in motion, but progressing very slowly.

It was reported at the Landing that one hundred of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing, on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of rebels and captured.

John Roberts, a native of Scotland, formerly a seaman on the Liverpool and New Orleans packets, who has resided in Memphis for seven months past, arrived here to-day. He left Memphis on Saturday last, came through Grand Junction, and went north on the Mississippi railroad as far as Medon, from whence he crossed to Point Pleasant, on the Tennessee river, where he hailed the gunboat Tyler, and was taken on board. He says that troops had arrived at Memphis in large numbers from Arkansas and Texas, and were immediately sent to Corinth.

Most of the cotton, sugar and molasses which were stored in Memphis was removed to Fort Pickens, three miles below. The protest marshalling commenced here, the cotton early last week, and had turned most of the sugar and molasses into the river.

The rebel government had seized all the property in Memphis and sent it to Columbus, Miss. The stores are all closed, and the government has promised to pay merchants for their goods three months after a treaty of peace is made with the United States.

Jeff Thompson was scouring the country around Memphis with his gang, enforcing the conscript act.

Several deserters from Beauregard's army at Corinth were met on the way, who report that their troops are put on half rations, and that their provisions will last but forty days. All infantry which was stationed at Fort Pillow has been withdrawn and sent to Corinth.

Grand Junction was not fortified, and but one Tennessee regiment, Col. Harmon's was there.

Some six hundred citizens of Memphis and vicinity have been arrested within a week for expressing doubts as to the success of the rebellion; but in anticipation of the early arrival of the federal fleet, most of the Union citizens remained, while the rebels were lying into the interior in every direction. It was currently reported in Memphis on Saturday that the federal fleet was below Baton Rouge.

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NEW YORK, May 10.

The schooner Medara arrived from Fort Pickens this afternoon. She left the fort on the 24th ult., and reports that up to that time the rebels were still in possession of Pensacola, having a force of 11,000 men there. Gen. Arnold was waiting reinforcements and gunboats, before attacking the place. The health of the troops was good.

CHICAGO, May 10.

Special from Cairo to Tribune.—Beauregard has issued a proclamation stating that the federal forces virtually had possession of the Mississippi, and ordered all forces sent to Corinth, and all cotton, sugar and molasses destroyed, which order is being obeyed.

PORT MONROE, May 9.

The Merrimac remained off the Point all night.

The Monitor went up this morning and fired a few shots into the Point. The battery at the Rip Raps also opened briskly, a large number of the shells striking in the woods.

Many comparisons are drawn between the enterprise of the naval fleet here and at New Orleans.

Last Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.

Fire at Troy, N. Y., destroyed six hundred buildings. Loss \$3,000,000; insurance \$1,400,000.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

The boat from Old Point states that our troops crossed to the Virginia shore, Friday night, whilst the Rip Raps shelled the Point. A landing was made at Williamsburg's Point at the spot selected by President Lincoln on the previous day. He was among the first who stepped on shore.

The rebels fled at the advance of our troops. At the last advices Gen. Webb was within three miles of Norfolk. The Merrimac remained all day off Craney Island.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Navy department received the following this morning: Fort Monroe, May 10.

Norfolk is ours; also Portsmouth and the navy yard. Gen. Wool completed the landing of the troops this morning, and commenced a march on Norfolk with five thousand men. Secretary Chase accompanied the expedition, five miles from the landing. A rebel battery was stationed on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek. After a few discharges, the rebels marched the bridge, which compelled us to march around five miles farther. At 5 P. M., our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and now have full possession. Gen. Vile commands as military governor. Neither the city nor the navy yard were burnt. Gen. Huger withdrew his forces without a fight.

Commander Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon ascending James river. Reports from McClellan are favorable.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.

To J. H. Walton, Assistant Secretary War: The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels about five this morning. The Monitor, Naugatuck and gunboats have gone towards Norfolk.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, May 10.

The pursuit of the rebels by Gen. Stoneman has been in every respect successful. His headquarters are now here, 27 miles from Richmond, while the advance, composed of the 8th Illinois cavalry, is five miles ahead. The enemy is in sight, but gradually falling back.

CAIRO, May 11.

The desperation of the rebels in Mississippi culminated, yesterday, in an attack on the flotilla. Early Saturday morning, eight of their gunboats came around the point above the fort, and boldly advanced towards the fleet. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up on Friday, did not attract their attention, until the fleet had passed above here. As soon as she was seen, a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gunboats was made upon her, but with little effect as the guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati, meantime, had hauled into the stream, when an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of a continued broadside from the former, until within 40 yards, and, being a faster sailer, succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and right hand, when the men appeared upon her decks, preparing to board her with grappling hooks.

The design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the Cincinnati.

In the meantime the rest of the gunboats had arrived on the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet. The Mallory, undaunted by the failure of the attempt to board, crowded on a full head of steam towards the Cincinnati, evidently intending to run her down, Sternbel, in command of the latter, waited until the rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he sent a broadside into her from his Parrott

guns, which did fearful execution. The two boats were so close together by this time, that it was impossible for the gunners on the Cincinnati to swab out their guns. It was only by bringing steam batteries to bear upon her again that the Mallory was compelled to haul off. Capt. Sternbel shot the pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory. While the engagement between the Mallory and Cincinnati was in progress, our shots had exploded the boiler of one of the rebel gunboats, and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge. The fire was raging very heavy. Under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet retired, and was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright. None of our boats injured except the Cincinnati, and the damage to her was so slight that it can be repaired in twenty-four hours. Four men on her were wounded, including the master's mate. No other casualties mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away, a broadside from the Benton was sent after the Mallory. Shortly after, she was seen to cease and went down with all on board.

The steamers Courier and City of Alton arrived this afternoon from Pittsburgh Landing with news to noon of Saturday, up to which no general engagement had taken place. On Friday, the rebel Gen. Bragg's division attacked Gen. Faine, in his position two miles beyond Farmington. A short engagement followed, our men fighting bravely, making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops retired to Farmington. We lost nearly two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. No particulars received.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Major Scott of the Post Office Department, carries to New Orleans six thousand foreign letters, accumulated within the last two or three months.

Dispatches from Fredericksburg say that Mrs. and Miss Lunnick were arrested to day for giving information to the rebels. The guards who made the arrest were fired upon twice but escaped unharm.

Deserters from Letcher's artillery complain of hard treatment, and letter writers from the Richmond army say "they have been whipped again and again, and wish themselves out of the damned camp."

Prince Napoleon's progress represented by the North is closely allied with the same cause in Europe. Hence he takes a lively interest in the triumph over the South.

Fifty-one members of the house, including several senators, among them Saulsbury and Powell, attended the Democracy-re-suscitating caucus yesterday. Kellogg was the only Republican present. Mr. Crittenden presided. There was the usual talk about slavery.

General Scott told Mr. Washburne of Ill., last October, that the backbone of the rebellion was to be broken in May.

Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, in a letter from the Mississippi flotilla, says that the risk of pursuing the same tactics at Fort Wright as at Island No. 10 is too great. They would have to cope with earthworks and the rebel flotilla at once. If our boats were disabled, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other river cities would be at the mercy of the rebel flotilla.

Taxes on raw cotton and slaves gain in favor and will be strongly pressed in the senate.

It is understood that the senate military committee who have returned from Yorktown, after full examination, exonerate Gen. Smith from charges of intoxication.

A sugar planter now in Cuba, writes to a friend here that he discovers leading intelligent planters in favor of gradual emancipation on the ground that Spain will be bullied into it sooner or later, and she had better control the policy herself. A committee presented a memorial to this effect to the Queen.

A lieutenant and thirteen South Carolina privates, and nine Virginia cavalry were captured in a reconnaissance near Fredericksburg this morning.

A special prayer meeting for the success of the rebel cause is to be held in Fredericksburg some time this week.

TROY, May 11.

The fire commenced Saturday noon and raged until sundown. It caught in the covered bridge over the Hudson, belonging to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad. One thousand feet of bridge were destroyed.

The wind was blowing furiously and carried burning brands in various parts of the city, setting fire to a number of places. In consequence of so many fires in different directions, the firemen could not do much to stop the conflagration. After the fire had burned half a block of both sides of River street, it was arrested. Meanwhile it had made fearful progress in the 4th, 3d and partly in the 2d wards, most of these being private residences and among the best in the city. The whole number of buildings destroyed is between 600 and 600; The loss approximately \$2,000,000. Total insurance about \$1,400,000. The business portion of the city suffered comparatively little. Among the buildings destroyed are the Troy Union bridge, 6th street Presbyterian Church, Scotch Presbyterian, Metho dist Free Chapel, Orphan Asylum, Child ren's Asylum, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy Academy, Mrs. Warren's Female Charity School, Union Hotel, Fulton House, and Troy City Bank. Among the heaviest sufferers are Gurlays, mathematical instrument makers, and Sheldo F Green, stove founders. The area burnt is about 50 acres. A great number of persons are thrown out of employment. Several lives were lost, among them Dr. Cary, physician, and Rawson Haight, merchant. Some 10 persons are missing.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 10.

Three rebel deserters came in to-day. They confirm the statement you have already received relative to the rebel force. They state that the rebels intend giving us battle when we cross the river, but it is not probable they know the general's plan.

The rebel force between here and Richmond seems to have placed itself in rather an unpleasant position. McClellan in their rear, Banks pushing up from the valley of the Shenandoah, and our column threatening an advance, there seems nothing left but surrender or an inglorious death in a last ditch.

A Union sentiment is growing in this neighborhood, but so faintly as to require careful nursing. The mails of Fredericksburg are running.

Tribune's special.—It is believed that Gen. Wool will be immediately made a full major general. The Norfolk Navy Yard will be opened immediately.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Gen. Butler has forwarded to the war department, among other trophies, the rebel morning report of the force at Fort Jackson. From this it appears that the aggregate number in the fort during the fight was 737. A sort of diary was kept under the head of remarks. The great precision of the fire from the mortar boats is commended.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Secretary Welles has sent an official let-

ter to Flag Officer Farragut, speaking in terms of high praise of his services, and complimenting the officers and men for their gallant conduct, saying that they deserve well of their country.

Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, died here this afternoon, after a brief illness. He was for many years a representative in congress, and was recently appointed one of the commissioners under the District of Columbia emancipation act.

Haney A. Stewart, son of Dr. Stewart of Baltimore, a prisoner in Old Capitol, while attempting to escape, to-day, was shot by the sentry, and died from the effects of his wounds.

ALBANY, May 11.

Mary Hartung, convicted some years since of murder of her husband, and released from prison last December, by order of Judge Wright, has been re-arrested on a warrant issued on application of the district attorney. The warrant, dated Saturday, decided Judge Wright's discharge was erroneous and ordered Mrs. H. to be imprisoned for new trial.

The special train which left here last night with Gov. Morton, Gen. Noble and Prof. Fletcher, superintendent of public instruction, and surgeons and sanitary stores for Pittsburgh Landing, collided with a freight car standing on the track at Sullivan, Indiana, instantly killing Prof. Fletcher. No others injured.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM KENT C. H.

Cumberland, Va., Sunday, May 11.

A company of the 6th cavalry passed on last night to White House, five miles from here on Potomac river, where they were met by Gen. Curtis, and were ordered by a son of Gen. Robert Lee. The company counted 7,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. The rebels had burned the railroad bridge and town, and up the road for some distance towards Richmond. The distance from White House to Richmond is 13 miles. The gunboats arrived here this morning and are now on their way to White House. The rebels had blockaded the river two miles below here, by sinking vessels, but they were blown up without much trouble. The rear guard of the enemy is at Lanner's Depot, five miles from White House. A contraband, who left Richmond Friday, reports the city full of sick soldiers, and that the people are flocking in from the surrounding country.

BALTIMORE, 12th.

The Old Point boat has arrived, and brings the following:

NORFOLK, 10th, 10 p.m.

Gen. Wool has just entered the city, in company with Major W. W. Lamb, and a committee of the city government. The last of the rebel troops left this morning, and the city was left in care of the mayor as the representative of the civil power. On the approach of our troops the mayor went with a flag of truce to the city limits, and an arrangement was soon made between the mayor and Gen. Wool, that the city should be given up on the promise of Gen. Wool that private property should be respected. During the march on Norfolk, three regimental cavalry camps were found deserted.

Gen. Webber's regiment, the 20th New York, was in advance on landing to reconnoiter, and some six miles from the beach at the half-way house, so called, found a place which had been prepared for a battle field. Trees and brush had been felled and rifle pits built, and early in the morning, as was ascertained, several guns were placed in position. At this point, some recruits of the 41st Virginia were captured. They reported Sewall's Point abandoned, on the preceding night, by four companies, which had garriooned the place for some days past. A negro was also captured at this place who stated that it is the intention of the enemy to destroy the bridge over Tanner's creek, and then evacuate Norfolk. Part of Max Webber's regiment was pushed forward on the road to the bridge, and the enemy was found, about noon, posted on the opposite side of Tanner's creek with three guns. The bridge had been set on fire, and was still burning at that time. Some six or eight shots were fired without effect, and our men being beyond musket range, did not reply. The creek being about a quarter of a mile wide, our force was withdrawn, and started on another road, considerably longer, and reported to be defended by a strong battery. Not the slightest opposition was made, however, to our advance, and the fortifications which were a mile and a half from Norfolk were found to have been evacuated, after spiking the guns. They were extensive works and finely constructed.

They arrived at Norfolk, after a tiresome march, at five o'clock, without firing a gun, and found the whole rebel force gone. The last thing this forenoon, Mayor Lamb, with a committee of the city government, authorized for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce to the city limits, and after a brief consultation the city was surrendered to the United States forces. Gen. Wool proceeded to the city hall, with the mayor, followed by a large crowd, where he issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VICTORY, NORFOLK, May 11.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the national government, by Major Gen. John E. Wool, Brig. Gen. Vile is appointed military governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldiers be permitted to enter the city except by his order, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall offend upon the rights of any of the inhabitants.

[Signed.]

JOHN E. WOOL.

Major General.

Gen. Vile immediately appointed Mr. F. D. Davis his military secretary. The very first parties who entered the city were newspaper correspondents. Gen. Wool returns to camp outside the city, and probably Fort Monroe, tonight. After the departure of Gen. Wool several thousand persons assembled near the city hall to hear a speech from Mayor Lamb. The mayor seemed to be very popular; he said in substance that in his regulations with Gen. Wool he had secured a pledge for the protection of private property, and the safe continuance of all private business. The people are in a state of great excitement and a strong police force is out to-night. It is hoped no violence will be committed and confidence in the government will doubtless soon be established.

LATER.—Norfolk, Sunday morning.—The navy yard has been completely destroyed, together with a very large number of steamboats and other vessels. Numerous Union flags are flying in Portsmouth. The place is occupied by the 16th Massachusetts regiment.

Gen. Vile has established his headquarters in the custom house, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger. The national flag was raised for the first time, this morning. It was saluted by the guard and enthusiastically cheered.

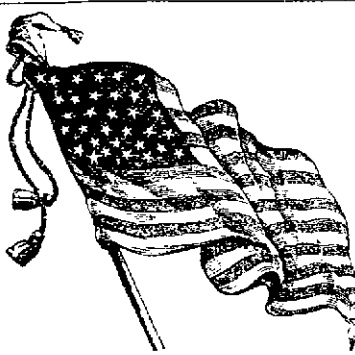
The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived. A number of other vessels from the fleet are also coming up. The night passed quietly. At present everything is perfectly quiet and order is everywhere. All the public property is occupied. Gen. Wool and Com. Goldsborough have

just arrived on the Baltimore.

The policy of the authorities here is to allow everything to go on with as little interruption as possible. A general feeling of confidence seems to prevail. A Union sentiment begins to show itself. Fifty-two guns were found at Craney Island this morning by Capt. Case.

The following proclamation was issued in Norfolk, May 10th, 1862:

The occupancy of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth is for the protection of the public property and the maintenance of the public laws of the United States. Private associations and domestic quiet will not be disturbed, but violations of order and disrespect to the government will be followed by the immediate arrest of the offenders. Those who have left their homes under anticipation of acts of vandalism may be assured that the government allows no



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Rumored Capture of Richmond.

It was rumored over the wires, at noon, to-day, that Richmond had been captured by our forces. The regular afternoon dispatches do not confirm the tidings.

Severe Skirmish near Corinth.

In the severe fight, within two miles of Corinth, on Saturday, it is stated that Plummer's brigade was engaged. The 6th Wisconsin is in this brigade, and the reports of the casualties will be looked for with painful interest.

From the Eleventh Regiment.

The following is an extract from a letter from a drummer boy in the 11th Wisconsin: POCAHONTAS, May 1st, 1862.

We stayed at Retman's Ferry two days, waiting for a cavalry regiment to cross, and when we crossed our regiment went a foraging. Of all the God forsaken countries this is the worst. It is about a mile over the line, and we went through a swamp four miles, no road, and water up to the knees with mud at the bottom. Not a living thing did we see but frogs, and a lost colt that followed us out. We got home the next day with full bellies and a chicken a piece, a few eggs and potatoes, and as long as they lasted we feasted. We have lived on half rations ever since we left Black river, but we get enough to eat now. I stand it bully. I put my drum on the wagon, and my knapsack, haversack and canteen upon my back, and if I can stand it as long as any of them you need not put much confidence in my words.

There is a nice little town here, some stores, all vacated but two, a court house, one church, pretty dwelling houses, and something else that I have not seen since I left home, pretty women. There are two boys here that say that they are what we call the "d—d seers," and they are not afraid to own it, and their father is too, that he is down at Jacksonport, and we will find him out to our sorrow, if we go there. That is a style that ought not to be allowed, but it is permitted here. I hope we will find their father down at Jacksonport.

From all that I can learn the plan is to form a junction with Curtis and go to Memphis or Corinth.

If a fellow had a thousand dollars here, it would do him no good unless it was in silver for they have no change at all. I will tell you some of the prices here: Common 10 cent smoking tobacco, 40 cents; 15 cent straw hats, 75 cents; whisky, per quart, 2.50; fish bones, 10 cents; 10 cent calico, 40 cents; saleratus, per pound, 1.00. Aint that a gay state of things?

On FORTS.—There remains now in the hands of the enemy only two forts of the least importance—Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. There is an insignificant fort at Wilmington, and another at Alveston, it is true, but they are of no account, and will, of course, ultimately fall, and then our government will have regained all the coast defenses.

Lieut. Col. Eagan, of the 42d New York, or Mozart, regiment, was arrested on Sunday, the 4th, near Yorktown, by order of Gen. McClellan, charged with the high crime of treason. The charge is that on the evening previous to his arrest, he signalled the enemy by means of rockets, showing them our most vulnerable points, which were, after a while, attacked by a terrific storm of shot and shell, many of which proved fatal to the prisoner's own comrades. The prisoner was put in close confinement in Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps.

Among those killed in cavalry skirmishes at Yorktown, during the pursuit, was G. A. Boyce, McClellan's "Barker" Dragoons, of Burlington, Wis., shot through the head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

OFFICIAL Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

St. Louis, May 19.

Correspondence St. Louis Democrat, Batesville, Ark., May 6.—The Union feeling, which, along the route to this place has been at a low ebb, has displayed itself in a most gratifying manner since the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army here. Men from the surrounding towns are daily coming in and avowing themselves on the side of the old government. The day we reached here, 30 men came in from a distance of 20 miles to congratulate us on our arrival. Large numbers of secessionists are voluntarily coming forward and taking the oath of allegiance, stating that the southern confederacy is dead, many of the townships are loyal to the cause, and it has only been the larger villages who are the noisy politicians have kept the thing alive, that have overawed the country people. Arkansas lies prostrate at the feet of the government. There are no rebel troops in the state, except Coleman's jawbreakers, and some Texan regiments, said to be at Little Rock.

All the steamers on the Arkansas and White rivers have been taken away by the rebels, to prevent them from falling into our hands.

By order of Gen. Curtis, 28 slaves belonging to Judge Martin, of Polk Bayou, and captured on the 3d, in Independence county, have been taken south by agents of the rebels, have been confined and allowed to go wherever they please.

Chicago, May 10.—A report reached here last night, from gunboat Benton, having been sent to mortars during yesterday, seeing no signs of life about the works, Fort Wright was approached nearer and with a glass was able to see but few laborers, although they could look into the works, not a soldier was to be seen.

Special to the Times from Fort Wright.—Deserters who arrived at the fleet, yesterday, assert positively that all the land forces have been withdrawn from the fort, save barely enough to work the guns. Jeff Thompson came up, yesterday, under a flag of truce, and exchanged a couple of federal surgeons, captured at Belmont for rebel officers of equal rank. He had command both afloat and on shore.

Intelligence from Paduchuk says that a plot has been discovered on the part of the secession residents there to have the town taken by the rebels. Steps have been taken to prevent it, and punish the conspirators. For several weeks past they have lighted met, six hundred in number, in a large hall in that city; but for information given by one of their number, the plot would have been consummated within another week. The military force there has been largely increased. Every precaution is taken to prevent surprise. The large 64-pounders upon the embankments around the main landing, are turned upon the town, to be used in case of outbreak.

ALBANY, May 10.—About 12 o'clock, today, a railroad bridge at Troy caught fire, it is supposed, by a spark from a locomotive, destroying the whole eastern part of the bridge, and the broken portion of it now lies on the banks of the river down to the iron works; when it fell, it was in a blaze, and to prevent it from floating among the lumber, it was towed down to the iron works docks.

The flames spread in a southerly direction along the railroad track to the union depot, and from there passed to Ida Hill. The union depot, Union House, 6th street Presbyterian Church, Dr. Sheldon's Baptist Church, and many other buildings are totally destroyed. At 12:30, the fire spread to Fulton, down the 5th to State, and on to 8th street, near to Congress street. On Ida Hill, the flames are making terrible havoc among the wooden buildings, and the prospects are the whole hill will be laid in ashes.

The mayor sent over to the arsenal for powder, which if properly used will doubtless have the effect to stay the progress of the fire. The flames are raging with unabated fury and unless buildings are blown up, the whole town will be burned down.

On the 18th, at 10 o'clock, the flames have been nearly stayed. The whole town is packed up ready to leave their dwellings at a moment's warning.

At 3:45 p. m., the fire was approaching the old museum buildings. Engines were on the ground from Cohoes, Albany, Lansingburg and Watford. The above is taken from the Evening Journal. A later dispatch informs us that the powder is being used with good effect.

CAIRO, May 10.—The steamer De Soto, from the flotilla, has just arrived. Commodore Foote came up in her, and leaves this afternoon for Cleveland via Cincinnati. He is much respected in health, and just able to move about on crutches. Capt. Davis is in charge of the fleet.

The news from Fort Pillow is important. Yesterday morning a flag of truce from the fort brought to the fleet Surgeon Gordon, of the 30th Illinois, and assistant Surgeon Whitney, of the 31st Illinois, taken prisoner at the battles of Belmont, November 7th. They were taken to Columbus and from there to Memphis, where they remained until March 8th, when they were sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where all of the Belmont and Paduchuk prisoners are confined. Most of the Illinois prisoners, including Gen. Prentiss, have gone to Montgomery, Alabama, there being no place in Tennessee to accommodate them. The two surgeons left for Memphis on April 23d, and remained there waiting to be exchanged until Thursday of this week, when they were sent to Fort Pillow, and thence to our fleet.

All of our prisoners at Tuscaloosa and Memphis are well taken care of, and receive every attention from citizens, but provisions are very scarce at both places. Memphis is almost entirely deserted. A majority of the citizens have left. The stores are all closed. No business whatever is doing, and the military force is barely large enough to guard prisoners. All the previous rumors of the destruction of sugar, molasses and cotton are corroborated. There are only men enough at Fort Pillow to man the guns. All the rest have gone to Corinth, and Gen. Villiger has expressed himself as thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his command has been conducted, and is about to resign.

It is the general opinion among distinguished naval officers that Fort Pillow will be evacuated or surrendered within a few days. Several mutinies have occurred among the soldiers who still remain there. During the past few days citizens at Memphis are sick of the reign of terror under which they have lived for the last year, and hopefully look forward to the day when the old flag will again wave over the city.

Capt. Nace, 15th Ill., was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and is at Memphis. His leg has been amputated, and is doing well. It was reported at Memphis, on Wednesday, that the federal fleet have reached Vicksburg, Mississippi.

None of the Belmont prisoners have died since the battle.

There are ten rebel gunboats at Fulton, near Fort Pillow.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, May 10.

The steamer J. J. Roe, from Pittsburgh Landing yesterday noon, has arrived. The army was again in motion, but progressing very slowly.

It was reported at the Landing that one hundred of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing, on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of rebels and captured.

John Roberts, a native of Scotland, formerly a seaman on the Liverpool and New Orleans packets, who has resided in Memphis for seven months past, arrived here today. He left Memphis on Saturday last, came through Grand Junction, and went north on the Mississippi railroad as far as Medon, from whence he crossed to Point Pleasant, on the Tennessee river, where he hailed the gunboat Tyler, and was taken on board. He says that troops had arrived at Memphis in large numbers from Arkansas and Texas, and were immediately sent to Corinth.

Most of the cotton, sugar and molasses which were stored in Memphis was removed to Fort Pickering, three miles below. The provost marshal commenced burning the cotton early last week, and had thrown into the river of the sugar and molasses into the river.

The rebel government had seized all the property in Memphis and sent it to Columbus, Miss. The stores are all closed, and the government has promised to pay merchants for their goods three months after a treaty of peace is made with the United States.

Jeff Thompson was scouring the country around Memphis with his gang, enforcing the conscript act.

Several deserters from Beauregard's army at Corinth were taken on the way, who report that their troops are put on half rations, and that their provisions will last but forty days. All industry which was stationed at Fort Pillow has been withdrawn and sent to Corinth.

Grand Junction was not fortified, and but one Tennessee regiment, Col. Harrison's, was there.

Some six hundred citizens of Memphis and vicinity have been arrested within a week for expressing doubts as to the success of the rebellion, but in anticipation of the early arrival of the federal fleet, most of the Union citizens remained, while the rebels were flying into the interior in every direction. It was currently reported in Memphis on Saturday that the federal fleet was below Baton Rouge.

New York, May 10.—The schooner Medara arrived from Fort Pickens this afternoon. She left the fort on the 24th ult., and reports that up to that time the rebels were still in possession of Pensacola, having a force of 11,000 men there. Gen. Canby was waiting reinforcements and gunboats, before attacking the place. The health of the troops was good.

Special from Cairo to Tribune.—Beauregard has issued a proclamation stating that the federal forces virtually had possession of the Mississippi, and ordered all forces sent to Corinth, and all cotton, sugar and molasses destroyed, which order is being obeyed.

Fort Monroe, May 9.

The Merrimac remained off the Point all night. The Monitor went up this morning and fired a few shots into the Point. The battery at the Rip Raps also opened briskly, a large number of the shells striking in the woods.

Many comparisons are drawn between the enterprise of the naval fleet here and at New Orleans.

Last Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—Fire at Troy, N. Y., destroyed six hundred buildings. Loss \$3,000,000; insured \$1,400,000.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The boat from Old Point states that our troops crossed to the Virginia shore, Friday night, whilst the Rip Raps shelled Sewall's Point. A landing was made at Willowby's Point at the spot selected by President Lincoln on the previous day. He was among the first who stepped on shore.

The rebels fled at the advance of our troops. At the last advices Gen. Webb was within three miles of Norfolk.

The Merrimac remained all day off Craney Island.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Navy department received the following this morning:

Fort Monroe, May 10.—Norfolk is ours; also Portsmouth and the navy yard. Gen. Wool completed the landing of the troops this morning, and commenced a march on Norfolk with five thousand men. Secretary Chase accompanied the expedition five miles from the landing. A rebel battery was stationed on the opposite side of the bridge over the river. After a few discharges, the rebels burned the bridge, which compelled us to march around five miles further. At 5 P. M., our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and now have full possession. Gen. Vileo commands as military governor. Neither the city nor the navy yard were burnt. Gen. Heth withdrew his forces without a fight. Commander Rogers' expedition was successful. Reports from McClellan are favorable.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—To J. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary War: The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels about five this morning. The Monitor, Naugatuck and gunboats have gone towards Norfolk.

NEW KENT COUNTY, May 10.—The pursuit of the rebels by Gen. Sherman has been in every respect successful. His headquarters are now here, 27 miles from Richmond, while the advance, composed of the 8th Illinois cavalry, is five miles ahead. The enemy is in sight, but gradually falling back.

CAIRO, May 11.—The desperation of the rebel cause in Mississippi culminated, yesterday, in an attack on the flotilla. Early Saturday morning, eight of the gunboats came around the point above the fort and boldly advanced towards the fleet. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up on Friday, did not attract their attention, until the fleet had passed above her. As soon as she was seen, a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gunboats was made upon her, but with little effect as the guns were poorly aimed. The Cincinnati, meantime, had hauled into the stream, when an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of a continued broadside from the former, until within 40 yards, and being a faster sailer, succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and right hand, when the men appeared upon her decks, preparing to board her with grappling thrown out. The design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the Cincinnati.

In the meantime the rest of the gunboats had arrived on the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet. The Mallory, undaunted by the failure of the attempt to board, crowded on a full head of steam to run her down, and, evidently intending to ram her, came within 200 yards, when the command of the letter, waited until the rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he sent a broadside into her from his Parrot guns, which did fearful execution. The two boats were so close together by this time, that it was impossible for the gunners on the Cincinnati to swab out their guns. It was only by bringing steam batteries to bear upon her again that the Mallory was able to escape. She was shot by the gunboats, and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge. The fire was raging very heavy. Under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet retired, and was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright. None of our boats injured except the Cincinnati, and the damage to her was so slight that it can be repaired in twenty-four hours. Four men on her were wounded, including the master's mate. No other casualties mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away, a broadside from the Benton was sent after the Mallory. Shortly after, she was seen to career and went down with all on board.

The steamers Courier and City of Alton arrived this afternoon from Pittsburgh Landing with news to noon of Saturday, up to which no general engagement had taken place. On Friday the rebel Gen. Bragg's division attacked Gen. Faine, in his position two miles beyond Farmington. A short engagement followed, our men fighting bravely, making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops retired to Farmington. We lost nearly two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. No particulars received.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Major Scott of the Post Office Department, en route to New Orleans six thousand foreign letters, accumulated within the last two or three months.

Dispatches from Fredericksburg say that Mrs. and Miss Lunnick were arrested to day for giving information to the rebels. The guards who made the arrest were fired upon twice but escaped unharm.

Deserters from Lecher's artillery complain of hard treatment, and letter writers from the Richmond army say "they have been whipped again again, and wish themselves out of the damned service."

Gen. Napoleon writes that the cause of freedom and progress represented by the North is closely allied with the same cause in Europe. Hence he takes a lively interest in the triumph over the South.

Fifty-one members of the house, including several senators, among them Sauter and Powell, attended the Democratic caucus yesterday. Kellogg was the only Republican present. Mr. Crittenden presided. There was the usual talk about slavery.

General Scott told Mr. Washburne of Ill., last October, that the backbone of the rebellion was in the city of Richmond.

Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, in a letter from the Mississippi flotilla, says that the risk of pursuing the same tactics at Fort Wright as at Island No. 10 is too great. They would have to cope with earthworks and the rebel flotilla at once. If our boats were disabled, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other river cities would be at the mercy of the rebel flotilla. They were always ready for the enemy's fleet alone.

Taxes on raw cotton and slaves gain in favor and will be strongly pressed in the Senate.

It is understood that the senate military committee who have returned from Yorktown, after full examination, exonerate Gen. Smith from charges of intoxication.

A sugar planter now in Cuba, writes to a friend here that he discovers leading intelligent planters in favor of gradual emancipation on the ground that Spain will be better off sooner or later, and she had better control the policy herself. A committee presented a memorial to this effect to the Queen.

The fire commenced Saturday noon and raged until sundown. It caught in the covered bridge over the Hudson, belonging to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad. One thousand feet of bridge were destroyed. The wind was blowing furiously and carried burning timbers and other parts of the bridge, setting fire to a number of places. In consequence of so many fires in different directions, the firemen could not do much to stop the conflagration. After the fire had burned half a block of both sides of River street, it was arrested. Meantime it had made fearful progress in the 4th, 3d and partly in the 2d wards, most of these being private residences and among the best in the city. The whole number of buildings destroyed is between 500 and 600. The loss approximately \$3,000,000. Total insured about \$1,400,000. The business portion of the city suffered very little.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Troy Union bridge, 6th street Presbyterian church, Scotch Presbyterian, Methuist Free Chapel, Orphan Asylum, (Childers' Asylum, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy Academy, Mrs. Warren's Female Charity School, Union Hotel, Patton House, and Troy City Bank. Among the heaviest sufferers are Gurleys, mathematical instrument makers, and Sheldo F. Green, stove founders. The area burnt is about 30 acres. A great number of persons are homeless and unemployed. Many lives were lost, among them Dr. Cary physician, and Rawson Haight, merchant. Some 10 persons are missing.

[Special prayer meeting for the freedom of the rebel cause is to be held in Fredericksburg some time this week.]

Troy, May 11.

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ter to Flag Officer Farragut, speaking in terms of high praise of his services, and complimenting the officers and men for their gallant conduct, saying that they deserve well of their country.

Gen. Samuel E. Vinton, of Ohio, died here this afternoon, after a brief illness. He was for many years a representative in congress, and was recently appointed one of the commissioners under the District of Columbia emancipation act.

Haney A. Stewart, son of Dr. Stewart of Baltimore, a prisoner in Old Capitol, while attempting to escape to-day, was shot by the sentry, and died from the effects of his wounds.

ALBANY, May 11.—Mary Hartung, convicted some years since of murder of her husband, and released from prison last December, by order of Judge Wright, has been re-arrested on a warrant issued on application of the district attorney. The supreme court Saturday decided Judge Wright's discharge was erroneous and ordered Mrs. H. to be imprisoned for new trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—The special train which left here last night with Gov. Morton, Gen. Noble and Prof. Fletcher, superintendent of public instruction, and surgeons and sanitary stores for Pittsburgh Landing, collided with a freight car on the track at Sullivan, Indiana, instantly killing Prof. Fletcher. No others injured.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM KEY C. H. I.—Cumberland, Va., Sunday, May 11.—A company of the 6th cavalry passed on last night to White House, five miles from here. The company was met by a son of Gen. Robert Lee. The company secured 7,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. The rebels had burned the railroad bridge and town, and up the road for some distance towards Richmond. The distance from White House to Richmond is 13 miles. The gunboats arrived here this morning and are now on their way to White House.

The rebels had blockaded the river two miles below here, by sinking vessels, and were now about to make a move. The rear guard of the enemy is at Leesville Depot, five miles from White House. A contraband, who left Richmond Friday, reports the city full of sick soldiers, and that the people are flocking in from the surrounding country.

BALTIMORE, 12th.

The Old Point boat has arrived, and brings the following:

NORFOLK, 10th, 10 p. m.—Gen. Wool has just entered the city, in company with Major W. W. Lamb, and the rest of the rebel troops. This morning the city was left in care of the mayor, and the city was left in care of the mayor, and the city was left in care of the mayor.

On the approach of our troops the mayor went with a flag of truce to the city limits, and an arrangement was soon made between the mayor and Gen. Wool, that the city should be given up on the promise of Gen. Wool that private property should be respected. During the march on Norfolk, three regimental cavalry camps were found deserted.

General Webber's regiment, the 20th New York, was in advance on landing to reconnoiter, and some six miles from the harbor at the half-way house, so called, found a place which had been prepared for a battle field. Trees and brush had been felled and rifle pits built, and early in the morning, as was ascertained, several guns were placed in position. At this point, some recruits of the 41st Virginia were captured. They reported Sewall's Point abandoned, on the preceding night, by four companies, which had garrisoned the place for some weeks past. A negro was also captured at this place, and stated that it is the intention of the enemy to destroy the bridge over Tanner's creek, and their way across Norfolk. Part of Max Webber's regiment was pushed forward on the road to the bridge, and the enemy was found, about noon, posted on the opposite side of Tanner's creek with three guns. The bridge had been set on fire, and was still burning at that time. Some six or eight shots were fired without effect, and our men being beyond market range, did not reply. The creek being about a quarter of a mile wide, our force was withdrawn, and started on their way, and was considerably longer, and reported to be defended by a strong battery. Not the slightest opposition was met, however, to our advance, and the fortifications which were a mile and a half from Norfolk were found to have been evacuated, after spiking the guns. They were extensive works and finely constructed.

They arrived at Norfolk, after a tiresome march, at five o'clock, without firing a gun, and found the whole rebel force gone. The last thing this forenoon, Mayor Lamb, with a committee of the city government, authorized the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce at the city limits, and after a brief consultation, the city was rendered to the United States force. Gen. Wool proceeded to the city hall, with the mayor, followed by a large crowd, where he issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, May 10.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the national government, by Major Gen. John E. Wool, Brig. Gen. Vileo is appointed military governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldiers be permitted to enter the city except by his order, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish severely any American soldier who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants.

[Signed.]

JOHN E. WOOL.

Major General Gen. Vileo immediately appointed Mr. F. D. Davis his military secretary. The very first parties who entered the city were newspaper correspondents. Gen. Wool returns to camp outside the city, and probably Fort Monroe, to-night. After the departure of Gen. Wool several thousand persons assembled near the city hall to hear a speech from Mayor Lamb. The mayor stated that he was popularly elected to his position, and that he would see that the rights of the city were protected. He had secured a pledge for the protection of private property, and the safe continuance of all private business. The people are in a state of great excitement and a strong police force is out to-night. It is hoped no violence will be committed and confidence in the government will be restored soon be established.

LATER.—Norfolk, Sunday morning.

The navy yard has been completely destroyed, together with a very large number of steamboats and other vessels. Numerous Union flags are flying in Portsmouth. The place is occupied by the 16th Massachusetts regiment.

Gen. Vileo has established his headquarters in the custom house, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger. The national flag was raised for the first time, this morning. It was saluted by the guard and enthusiastically cheered.

The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived. A number of other vessels from the fleet are also coming up. The night passed quietly. At present everything is perfectly quiet and order is entirely

LEGAL.

Sherriff's Sale on Foreclosure.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 McNaughton, assignee of King & Kellogg,
 vs. John M. May, Nathan Baker, R.C. Spaulding,
 O. Mayner, Geo. Stillmore, vs. trustees of Wis.
 no. 14, 1 O. P. & C. Caney, Seth H. Manriquez,
 J. A. Janderich and A. Hyatt. Sale by
 the sheriff, under and by virtue of a judgment of foreclo-
 sure and sale of said court, rendered in the above en-
 dorsement on the 22nd day of January, 1892, in favor
 of the said plaintiffs against the said defendants named
 above, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auc-
 tion to the highest bidder, at the circuit court room, lu-
 city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, on
THE 22d DAY OF MAY, 1892,
 between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon to that
 of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following, to wit:
 A certain certain mortgaged premises, situate, lying and
 containing half (50 of 100 lot one (1), block twelve (12)
 of the village of Janesville, according to the recorded
 plat of said village, or so much thereof as may be sold
 to satisfy the said judgment, and as may be sold
 to satisfy without such sale injury to the parties inter-
 ested.

SHERIFF'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTY COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

E. Foley, plaintiff, against Lucius G. Fisher, Henry C. Fisher, Sylvester Talcott, Walter Talcott, Frederick C. Fisher, John A. Fisher, William H. Fisher, Charles Fisher, Lydia Olmsted and — Olmsted his wife, Helen M. Olmsted, Augusta Hodgdon, James H. Hanson, George S. Hanson, John J. Hanson, John L. Hanson, John Doolittle, Nathan D Parker, Nathaniel Perkins, Daniel H. Smith, Emma Heitler, Henry Heitler, Joseph Heitler, William Heitler, William Heitler, William Root, James V. Root and Joseph E. Root, defendants.

pursued and by virtue of a judgment of the clerk of said county of Rock made in the above case, will be sold under the direction of the undersheriff, public auction, at the front door of the Rock County Jail, in the city of Appleton, in the county of Jackson State of Wisconsin, on

TUESDAY, THE FOUR DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1862,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following described premises, to-wit: One lot or parcel of land situated in the town of Appleton, in the county of Wisconsin, and known as described as follows, to-wit: The east and middle two-thirds of the full north half of section thirty-one (31) of township four north of range ten (10), in block forty-third (43), and thence lying northerly ninety (90) feet in width line of State street, and easterly one hundred (100) feet on the line right angles to State street, thence northerly on a parallel with State street to the north line of said

the southwest corner of lot two (2),
thence forty eight (48) feet southerly on a line
conforming to the north line of Broad street to Broad
street, thence easterly along the north line of Broad
street to the place of beginning, the same lying in the
of Block and as designated on the plot of the town
and, according to the plot thereto made by Hap-
pold, the said lot is bounded as follows, to-wit: by
the north line of said lot one (1) eighty feet northerly
to a point sixty feet and one-half (60 1/2) feet north-
erly from the north line of said lot one (1) eighty
feet (80) on east line of Turtile (now State) street,
east northerly on the east line of said Turtile or
State street twenty feet to southwest corner of lot con-
forming to the north line of said lot one (1) eighty
feet (80) south line of said lot one (1) eighty feet (80) feet, thence
easterly and parallel with the east line of said Turtile
street, thence eighty eight (88) feet, thence westerly in
a line parallel with the south line of said lot one (1)
eighty feet (80) feet, and then southerly to the place
of beginning, and position being the land and premises con-
veyed by Lucy Harris by Lucius C. Fisher and wife by deed

Register of Deeds and County of Rock. In volume
eighty of Deeds, commencing on page 232. Terms
ended at Sheriff's office this 27th day of January,
1884.

Attest: *Wm. M. Farnham*, Sheriff of Rock County.
Plaintiff's Attorney. *J. W. Johnson*, Defendant.

State of Wisconsin.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Henry O. Johnson against Nathan Saunders, Rosalina
Saunders, Mrs. Jane Smith and Thomas W. Baxter,
Plaintiffs, and Nathan Saunders, Rosalina Saunders,
and a mechanic's lien, Defendants. In the above
action on the 14th day of February, 1884, in the
above cause, the above named plaintiffs, by their
attorneys and in pursuance of the Statute in that
respect, issued out of said court and to me, the
undersigned, I have served upon and shall
serve upon the premises hereafter mentioned and
described on

[illegible]

bounded northly by the Milwaukee and Mississippi
rivers, on the east by lands owned or lately owned
by the State of Wisconsin, on the west by lands
owned on the south by block number six (6) in
which is addition to the village of Milton, and on the
south by a public street in said addition, running
south to the west line of the tract dated and
described March 31, 1862.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Inventory, Caspador & Dunas, Sheriff.

Witness my hand and seal of office, January 21, 1862.
The above sale will continue to the 5th day of May,
1862, then to take place at the place and hour of day
above mentioned.—Dated April 23rd, 1862.

Register. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

COUNTY COURT OF HICKMAN COUNTY.

At the Court of Justices of said County, Henry, deceased,
vs. J. N. Reading and filing parties, Plaintiff, R. Palmer, R. Whit-
ney, Administrators, &c., &c., &c., Defendants.

On motion of said defendants, the Court has ordered that
the statement of said deceased, setting forth that no
decent estate has come into his hands, the amount of
said estate, and the names of the persons to whom the

of all the real estate of said decedent died and the condition and value thereof, and paying therefor may be to him granted to sell the whole or any part of the same, and that the said last named person is not to be the executor, administrator, or that it is necessary in order to pay the said debts to sell the whole of said real estate; it is hereby ordered that the said petition be taken to appear before this court, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Jacksonville, on the 10th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why said person should not be granted to sell said real estate in mortgage, lease or sell so much of the real estate of said decedent as shall be necessary to pay said debts, and that the said petition be taken to appear before this court, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Jacksonville, on the 10th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why said person should not be granted to sell said real estate, testifying in this court, fifteen days prior to the day of the said hearing, and shall be published for four consecutive weeks, each week in a newspaper circulating in the Jacksonville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper published in said city—May 1st, 1906.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 IN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT FOR JANESEVILLE, SS.
 In Justice's Office, H. A. Patterson, Justice.
 TO W. S. AMES;
 YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John T. Norton, for the sum of one hundred dollars; now, unless you appear before H. A. Patterson, Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 24th day of May, 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to said writ against you, your property shall pay to said creditor,—brought in by day.
 JOHN T. NORTON,
 Plaintiff.
 WILWAKEE MILL & FURNISHING

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LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Wm McNaughton, assignee of King & Kellogg, Plaintiff
against John M May, Nathan Baker, S C Spaulding,
D Hayner, Geo Billington, et al, Defendants.
No. 100. Filed 1909 at Janey, 1st Dist.

Wm B Ascherat and A Hyatt Smith.

N pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of said court in the above named action on the 26th day of January, 1902, in favor of the above named plaintiff, against the above named defendants, and of the order of said court, made on the 26th day of January, 1902, to the highest bidder, at the circuit court room, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, on

2222 and 2d St. Jan. 7, 1909.

the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: The southeast 1/4 (1/4) of lot one (1), block twelve (12), of the third (3rd) subdivision of the town of Grand, of said village, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy the said judgment, and as may be sold

Sherrill's Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
 Richard E. Holcomb, plaintiff, against Lucine G. Fisher, Richard G. Fisher, Sylvester Talcott, Walt Talcott, Henry W. Talcott, William Talcott, Thomas E. Talcott, John Talcott, John Talcott, Jr., and John Talcott, Jr., Defendants.
 Warren Bowdoin, Agents, Hodges, James H. Randall, John H. Randall, John H. Randall, John H. Randall, Newcomb, John H. Randall, Nathan D. Parker, Nathaniel O. Perkins, John H. Smith, Moses Kotler, Henry Kotler, John H. Smith, John H. Smith, John H. Smith, Ulrich, William Lord, James W. Bond and Joseph F. Bond, Defendants.
 The presence and virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above matter, will be sold under the direction of the sheriff, in and to the county of Rock, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.
TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF MAY, A D 1892.
 At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following estate, being and lying in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, was sold to the highest bidder for cash to wit: the equal and undivided two-thirds of the following described land, commencing at the southwest corner of the section of the northeast quarter of the northeast, northernly ninety (90) feet in road line of State street, and thence southerly along the east line of said street to right angles to State street, thence northerly on a

[illegible][illegible]

cause why license should not be granted to said administrator to mortgage, lease or sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in this county, fifteen days prior to the day of said hearing, and shall be published for four consecutive weeks, once each week prior to said day of hearing, in the *Jeanesville Daily Gazette*, a daily newspaper published in said city—May 14, 1892.

By the court. AMOS P. TRIGHEAD,
mydada CLERK.
CITY JUDGE.


STATE OF WISCONSIN.
ROCK COUNTY—CITY OF JANESVILLE, SS.
In Justice's Court, H. A. Patterson, Justice.


To W. S. Amos:

YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John E. Norton, amounting to one hundred dollars; now, unless you voluntarily appear before H. A. Patterson, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 25th day of May, 1892, at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property add to pay the debt—dated this 7th day of May, 1892.

JOHN E. NORTON,
Plaintiff.

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